

# The Weekly Louisianaian.

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"REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES."

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### CLIPPINGS.

#### BUSINESS MAXIMS.

Caution is the father of security.  
He who pays before-hand is served be-  
hind hand.

If you would know the value of a dollar  
try to borrow one.

Be silent when a fool talks.

Never speak boastingly of your busi-  
ness.

An hour of triumph comes at last to  
those who watch and wait.

Word by word Webster's big Dictionary  
was made.

Speak well of your friends—of your  
enemies say nothing.

Never take back a discharged servant.

If you post your servant upon your  
affairs they will one day rend you.

Do not waste time in useless regrets  
over losses.

Systematize your business and keep an  
eye on little expenses. Small leaks sink  
great ships.

Never fail to take a receipt for money  
paid, and keep copies of your letters.

Do your business promptly, and bore  
not a business man with long visits.

Law is a trade in which the lawyers eat  
the oysters and leave the clients the shells.

Rothschild, the founder of the world-  
renowned house of Rothschild & Co.,  
ascribed his success to the following:

Never have anything to do with an un-  
lucky man.

Be cautious and bold.

Make a bargain at once.

An Arabian having brought a Musk on  
a maiden's cheek by the earnestness of his  
gaze, said to her: "My looks has pain-  
ted roses in your cheeks; why forbid me  
to gather them? The law permits him  
who sows to reap the harvest."

An old farmer said to his sons: "Boys,  
don't you ever wait for summer to turn  
up. You might just as well go sit down  
in the middle of a meadow, with a  
pail atwixt your legs, and wait for a cow  
to back up to you to be milked."

One curious feature of American pro-  
gress is the fact that this country con-  
sumes as much ice as all the world be-  
sides. It is also notable that dyspepsia is  
our national disease. The inference is  
easy that too much ice-water impedes di-  
gestion. There can be and often is as  
much intemperance in drinking water as  
in drinking whisky.

An Indianapolis dog goes mad when he  
hears a piano played, but there's lunatics  
of men who do the same thing.

No State but Massachusetts could hold  
a summer session of the legislature but  
there the members are too lean to sweat  
and too stingy if they weren't to lean.

Editing a paper is like carrying an um-  
brella on a windy day. Everybody thinks  
he could manage it better than the one  
who has hold of the handle.

The Ready Rooster.—Roosters are the  
pugilists among birds, and having no  
suitable shoulder to strike from, they  
strike from the heel. When a rooster gets  
whipped the hens all march off with the  
other rooster, if he ain't half so big or so  
haughty. It is pluck that wins a hen.  
Roosters as a class won't do any house-  
hold work; ya can't git a rooster to pay  
any attention to a yung one. They  
spend most of their time in crowing and  
strutting and once in a while they find a  
worm which they make a great fuss over  
calling their wives up from a distance ap-  
parently to treat them, but just as the hens  
git there, this elegant cuss bends over and  
gobbles up the worm. Just like a man for  
all the world!—Josh Billings' Allinix.

—A correspondent asks: "What  
takes up more room on a sidewalk  
nowadays than a fashionably-dressed  
female?" Answer—A boy in a new  
pair of boots."

—"Cast iron sinks," is written  
upon the sign of a city plumber.

"Well, who the (hic) said it didn't?"  
chuckled an inebriated man after  
reading it over three times.

The devil is a mean knave; he  
never keeps his own promises, but  
always makes us keep ours.—Josh  
Billings.

### THE SITUATION OF OUR RACE.

[From the National Monitor.]

We must acknowledge with pain-  
ful regret, that the situation of our  
race in the United States is criti-  
cally dubious. This, any man of  
ordinary sagacity can readily per-  
ceive. What we are, socially, is  
lamentable; what we shall be, de-  
pends on contingencies which are  
hopeful just so far as they are made  
controllable by our faithfulness to  
our own manhood. Standing still  
waiting for what are called "our  
white friends" to lift us up to their  
own level of civil rights and social  
privileges, is leaning on a broken  
stick. Now that we have been freed  
from physical bondage by the ac-  
cident of civil war, we must free our-  
selves from social bondage by our  
own moral, intellectual, and indus-  
trial conquests. It is a battle for  
social freedom that we ourselves  
must fight. This seems manifest  
from the manner in which Con-  
gress has dealt with the  
Supplementary Civil Rights Bill  
and the support which a por-  
tion of the Republican press and  
public sentiment gives Congress  
in regarding the bill as a violation  
of the Constitution and an outrage  
against our white citizens. The  
cry of "no social equality with the  
ignorant negro," is heard from Day  
to Beersheba, and so great a hub-  
bub is created that even many of  
our real friends among the whites  
are carried away, while nearly all  
the rest "doubt the propriety of  
such a law! They doubt it,  
because they have been  
lead to believe that "it  
would hurt the colored people  
themselves, as they are not at all  
prepared for social equality."

"Civil rights" and "social equality,"  
or even so-called social privileges  
are as different as day and night.  
Civil rights are original, absolute,  
God-given, and indelible; social  
rights or privileges are, and of right  
ought to be, matters of contingency.

This is the only sphere in which we  
all, of every race, tongue, and kin-  
dred, unanimously submit to and  
instinctively approve of its laws of  
merit and demerit, each man reserv-  
ing the right to decide for himself.  
Higher social attainments are prizes  
for which the best and ablest of  
men struggle, and to which they  
make all temporal things subser-  
vient. It is a pleasant race. But,  
without civil rights, a man can no  
more attain and enjoy social privi-  
leges among those whose civil rights  
are not abridged, than he can walk  
without legs, or see without eyes.

Who thinks he can is a fool. As  
long as our civil rights are abridged  
we are in social bondage, subject to  
ostracism, insult and abuse every-  
where outside of ourselves. Who  
can stand this? Even now the  
proscription to which we are subject  
through the week in our intercourse  
with the world, and the pious ostrac-  
ism which we meet at the sanctuary  
on Sunday, are more than a match  
for the meekness and patience of  
Job.

What, then, is to be done? Why  
the situation must be changed, and  
we must change it by maintaining  
a more vigilant watch over our  
social interest. We must wake up  
and no longer sleep under the en-  
chanting lullabies of political par-  
ties. We must sustain and  
strengthen our schools and our  
churches and our press, for on these  
hangs our social destiny. We must  
consolidate and sustain each other,  
rather than divide and oppose each  
other as we were taught to do on  
the slave plantation. It is true that  
we can and do vote, but even 800,  
000 ballots, behind which there is  
no manhood, no moral and intellec-  
tual force, are a little else than a  
big heap of paper, worth two  
and a half cents a pound, and that  
"little else" tends only to political cor-  
ruption. We have suffered ourselves

to be used for the aggrandizement  
of political and ecclesiastical hy-  
pocrites. Every such hypocrite,  
whether he be white or black, who  
finds favor and patronage with us,  
becomes a millstone about our  
necks. It is a general rule that he  
who permits himself to be used is  
always used up, and nobody pities  
him. Resist any and every man  
who would you as an ass to ride  
himself into influence, or power or  
position. "Resist the devil and he  
will flee from you," is the command  
of God. We should not confide in  
any man who does not believe in  
the fatherhood of God and the  
brotherhood of man. Nor is it  
enough for one to affirm such faith;  
it must be tested and proved by his  
past record. Now, if we do not  
use the means we should, for our  
advancement, we as much as any-  
body else are to blame for our  
menial condition. Do we support  
our schools? No, we run for those  
of the enemy who meet us with  
contempt. Do we support our own  
missionary organizations? No, we  
sustain instead those which deny us  
representation and fellowship. Do  
we sustain our news papers? No,  
we take and pray for and read  
those which cry out with powerful  
effect against our civil rights, or  
full recognition of our manhood.  
Do we cast our ballots unitedly for  
men who are identified with us?  
No, we work to "keep him down  
lest he feel himself above us." To  
continue this is to be socially slaves  
all the days of our lives, which may  
God forbid.

### HON. GEORGE B. LOUD.

A correspondent of the Louisiana-  
ian, in a letter sent to that journal  
a short time since, does the honora-  
ble gentleman whose name heads  
this article, an unintentional in-  
justice, by charging that he is in  
any way opposed to Gov. Pinch-  
back. We think that we can safely  
assert that Gov. Pinchback has no  
firmer, faster, friend in this State,  
than Mr. Loud.

True, Mr. Loud may have chosen  
to take sides, politically, with those  
in his parish who have been set  
down as opposed to Gov. Pinchback,  
but it is not necessary that Mr.  
Loud should be an enemy to him,  
or that he would in any way oppose  
him in his aspirations to obtain that  
honor which his constituents have  
elected him to. Too often has Mr.  
Loud expressed himself on this  
question, and we doubt if any of  
his friends would place him as one  
of Gov. Pinchback's opposers. We  
are of the opinion that a person  
may espouse the cause of one party  
against another without an inten-  
tion of opposing some particular  
person connected with the party  
opposed. So it is in this case, while  
Mr. Loud may not be in full accord  
with Gov. Pinchback's friends in  
the parish of Iberville we refuse to  
take it for granted, that he is op-  
posed to him, or would do anything  
to injure him in the estimation of  
his constituents in that parish. We  
must be generous enough to allow  
a man to oppose some of a party  
without charging that he is an en-  
emy of every one connected with it.  
We say this much in defence of Mr.  
Loud because we think that the  
letter in question does him an un-  
intentional injustice.—Grand Ery.

The telegraph thus compliments  
a portion of the labors of congress-  
men Morey:

Perhaps one of the most impor-  
tant measures passed by Congress  
for many years is Congressman  
Morey's bill authorizing the Presi-  
dent to appoint a commission of  
engineers, composed of three army  
and two civil engineers, to report at  
the next session, through the Presi-  
dent, a plan for the permanent re-  
demption and reclamation of the  
alluvial lands of the Mississippi  
River.

### THE REPUBLICAN PARTY AND THE COLORED MAN.

There can be no doubt in the  
minds of those who are observant  
of the drift of public opinion, that  
the action of the late Congress in  
not considering the Civil Rights Bill,  
has had a tendency to weaken the  
hold which the Republican party  
has hitherto had upon the nine hun-  
dred thousand colored voters of the  
Union. That the party which they  
have so unanimously sustained  
should be so negligent of their in-  
terests as to fail to even consider  
the bill after the enunciations of the  
Philadelphia Convention, is passing  
belief. It may be that the Republi-  
can party can continue to exist and  
be successful in the future without  
the assistance of the colored voter,  
and for that reason conceives it to  
be no longer necessary to consult  
his interests; but in our estimation,  
the conclusion is based upon a very  
insecure foundation, and will ulti-  
mately result in disastrous conse-  
quences so far as its supremacy as a  
party is concerned. There is no  
question but that many who have  
heretofore acted with the Republi-  
can party, have, from different  
causes become alienated, and of  
those who have never wavered in  
its support, the colored people com-  
pose no inconsiderable part. The  
question now is, whether the Re-  
publican party can consistently with  
its self-interest ignore the claims of  
a million of its adherents. The  
avidity with which the majority in  
Congress has rushed forward to re-  
move the disabilities of a blatant  
rebel who has risked all and sacri-  
ficed all for the purpose of destroy-  
ing the Union and revolutionizing  
the very government which he pro-  
fesses to love so much, has been only  
equaled by the repugnance and re-  
luctance they have viewed any  
attempt made by their negro fellow-  
citizens to secure those rights which  
are so essential to the well being of  
every citizen. It may be worth-while  
for the leaders of the party  
to look into this matter, as  
it is the quiet determination  
of every colored man to see  
that no one, be he a member of  
that party or not, rides into office  
upon their votes and then ignores  
their claims to rights enjoyed by all  
but him. It is with pleasure we  
point to the honorable position  
taken upon this question by the  
Republican party in this State, as  
well as by Gen. Logan, and we  
think we represent the opinions of  
our people when we say that they  
will not find us lukewarm in its  
support. But we must ask them  
to give us reliable men as candi-  
dates for Congress. This dissatis-  
faction which is prevalent among  
the colored voters, in this section,  
may be attributed more to the man-  
ner in which Republican constitu-  
encies have been misrepresented by  
members who have had no reason  
to oppose the bill spoken of,  
as it would in no manner  
affect the political advantage of  
some who have opposed it. In the  
three districts comprising the  
city of Chicago, we labor under but  
few of the disabilities of which the  
bill seeks to relieve us—and that a  
member from one of these three dis-  
tricts could offer any opposition to  
a bill which could in no manner  
affect his chances for re-election, is  
beyond understanding, and while  
the colored voters of this county are  
willing to hear any explanation  
which the member from this city  
may have to make of his objections  
to a portion of his constituents re-  
ceiving the rights which they seek  
and for which he pledged himself  
to vote, they will endeavor to see  
that if their votes are of any service  
to the Republican party, that they  
are not misrepresented in the future.  
We quietly, but firmly, ask the Re-  
publican party to not re-nominate  
any man who may have opposed the  
Civil Rights Bill, as we shall most  
assuredly be found opposing his re-  
election.—American Aspirant.

### GOVERNOR ANTOINE.

The silence which characterized  
the conduct of the Democratic press,  
at the recent departure of Govern-  
nor Kellogg from the State, and the  
transfer to the hands of Lieutenant  
Governor Antoine of the reins of  
the State government, is not an in-  
considerable manifestation of health-  
y public sentiment in Louisiana.  
When the elevation of a colored  
gentleman to the chair of the execu-  
tive, if but for a day, ceases to con-  
stitute an occasion for sounding an  
alarm of danger, that better era can  
not be very distant, when worth  
become the best passport to respect.  
And fast approaching its close is that  
long period of bloody strife, in  
which in defense of distinctions  
founded on caste thousands of brave  
men rushed to early graves.

During Governor Antoine's occu-  
pancy of the Executive Chamber,  
there was no observable change in  
the administration of the laws.  
Rights were enforced by no unusual  
means, and wrongs were redressed  
by no unusual measures. The  
change of pilots was followed by no  
change in the management of the  
course of the ship of State. The  
protection that was due to all was  
withheld from none. And in no  
instance was the treatment of the  
subject suggestive of the complexion  
of the ruler.

The temporary absence from the  
State of the Executive, was not  
made an opportunity by his chief  
subordinate for granting any un-  
warranted concessions to his own  
race. There was no assumption of  
executive power, which could be  
made a new pretext for the banding  
together of one portion of our popu-  
lation, in an effort to resist the  
encroachments of another portion.  
The necessity for the establishment  
of a "White League," at a moment  
of profound peace, and when the  
best interests of all demanded the  
exercise of the closest fraternal  
relations, found no justification in  
the temperate action of our modest  
Lieutenant Governor, while he  
stood at the helm of the common-  
wealth.

And we offer the exemplary con-  
duct of Lieutenant Governor An-  
toine, while seated in the gubernat-  
orial chair, in refutation of the  
domineering spirit imputed to col-  
ored men when invested with power,  
and to allay the fears of those timid  
people who lived in mortal dread of  
negro domination, and who regard  
it the most terrible of the certain  
afflictions with which Louisiana is  
threatened to-day.—The Iberville  
Republican.

### THE DIFFERENCE.

The warming up of the canvass—  
or rather the preparatory arrange-  
ments—has caused our adversaries  
to stir themselves with more than  
usual alacrity.—They are swarming  
around in all directions, all anxious  
and eager to do something, but to-  
tally without leaders or a fixed plan  
of organization. Some are for the  
old plan and name; others for the  
old organization and a new name;  
others for a new organization and  
the old name, while others wish to  
graft upon the parent stock a scion  
of doubtful quality. The "white  
league" insist upon the Democracy  
adopting their organization as a  
condition of their support, and  
failing in that, to make the fight  
alone. Many of the old Whites who  
have acted with the Democracy  
since the war closed, will not accept  
the "White League" plank of the  
platform and seem determined to  
fight the abortion to the bitter end.  
To these troubles in the Democratic  
camp may be added many others of  
a minor nature but none the less  
destructive to harmony and party  
discipline.

How these conflicting views and  
interests are to be reconciled and  
order brought out of chaos is one  
of the mysteries yet hidden in the  
womb of time. There is every rea-  
son to believe that they cannot or  
rather will not be amicably adjusted,  
so that they may present a united  
front to the Republicans. They  
denounce the slightest disturbance  
that may arise in our ranks as an  
evidence of a break up, and a conse-  
quent dissolution of the party; but  
they fail to see that our discussions  
are merely local and temporary and  
that they always disappear when  
the list of a nominating convention  
goes forth. They claim the greater  
amount of intelligence, and have all  
the discord, we claim less intelli-  
gence and have all the harmony.  
This is the simple difference betwixt  
a well-knit and a well-knit.

# The Louisianian.

HENRY A. CORBIN.....Publisher

SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1874.

All letters on business connected with this paper should be addressed to H. A. CORBIN, Business Manager, New Orleans, Feb. 28, 1874.

The proprietor of this paper will not be responsible for the correctness of communications.

Col. W. B. BARRETT is our special agent, and is authorized to solicit subscriptions and receive payment of bills.

## PERSONAL.

Hon. J. Ross Stewart, of Texas, has arrived in this city from Hot Springs, Ark., on his way to the parish of Texas which he so ably represented in part in the last Legislature. No doubt his constituents will be glad to welcome him home again, where his stay necessarily will be short, owing to the fact that they will undoubtedly send him back to the House. We wish him God speed.

We also had the pleasure of seeing in the city, during the week, Hons. J. Henri Burch, T. T. Allain, V. Roehon, H. Worthy.

Our readers will please to know that Hon. O. H. Brewster, of Ouchita, has been appointed surveyor general of the district of Louisiana, in place of Dr. Bonzano, resigned. Mr. Brewster has been prominent in the Republican party since reconstruction, holding many important positions by the suffrage of the people, and has maintained an unblemished record. He is a practical engineer, energetic, reliable and courteous. A better selection could have not been made.

Hon. John S. Harris, of Concordia, has arrived in this city. He brings good reports of the condition of affairs in the river parishes politically, while all the people, black and white, are bending themselves with uncommon zeal to repair the damages caused by the flood, with promise of good results.—N. O. Republican.

CONCORDIA.—The convention which met on the twenty-seventh of June, at the courthouse in Concordia parish, and nominated Hon. David Young for State Senator by a unanimous vote, was presided over by ex-United States Senator John S. Harris. The following were chosen delegates to the State convention: Hon. D. Young, J. S. Harris, Hon. Wade H. Hough and Hon. J. S. Meng. Alternates—A. Tolliver, Charles Hall, James Randall and William Ridgely.

MOODY is still to be found at the corner of Canal and Royal streets. Any one can be convinced of this fact by dropping in on him, and in addition to his smiling countenance, will see a large and complete stock of Gent's Furnishing Goods, Underwear, etc. Money no object—call and see him.

We are indebted to the Saratoga Rowing Association for a complimentary invitation to the Regatta to take place over their course on Saratoga Lake, July 15th and 16th, 1874, for which we return many thanks.

Among our most valued exchanges we place the *Irish World*, which comes to us this week filled with a rich and varied collection of useful and entertaining matter.

This paper is published in New York and is battling for the independence of Ireland. It says, "We have no desire that the Irish on this side of the sea should rule Ireland but we shall never be satisfied until she is free to rule herself. We hold that as all nations are made of one blood and sprung from the one father, all that is intrinsic to human nature is common to all alike."

As the champion of an oppressed people the *Irish World* will be to us a welcome visitor.

Buy your liquors at Handy's Nos. 14 and 16 Royal street, New Orleans.

## WHITE AND BLACK LABOR.

THE IMMEDIATE CONSEQUENCES OF ANATIMISM.

We have always held that there was such a community of interest between the races of Louisiana as to render co-operation, upon the kindest terms, the necessary condition for the protection and advancement of the welfare of each. As labor and land must be united, that each may be productive to its owner, and as trade and commerce assume an exchange of values, so we have always believed, that the permanent content and happiness of the people, no less than the largest growth of the State, required an interchange of opinions, and amicable relations as necessary thereto, by the white and colored citizens of Louisiana. We have therefore always deprecated any political movement that looked to the organization of a party based upon color or race. The party so organized can only be justifiable, when made in absolute self-defence, and when organized we can hardly conceive of its control under such circumstances as not to work ill to the community. The vicious temper inspiring the organization of the White League is already cropping out in the form of practical suggestions, which must, if adopted, breed bad feeling and produce actual suffering in the State. The *Picayune*, with all the leading White League journals, following the suggestion of an imported statesman known as Todd, of St. Mary, proposes to destroy the industries of the State by disturbing violently and viciously the relations between labor and capital. It suggests that all the colored laborers now in the employ of white men—merchants, traders, planters, or others in the city and in the country, be discharged from service, and turned adrift without employment and without bread; and that too, because these colored men are Republicans and not Democrats, and have dared to show their manhood and title to citizenship by doing their own political thinking and voting for men who represent their views. This strikes us, even if practicable, as a very monstrous proposition—ill-advised and too selfish to meet the approval of the white man, who either understands his own rights or respects the rights of others. The era of personal and political freedom, finds the colored race without capital in the form either of machinery, lands or money, and they per force, as a class, must, for the time being at least, earn their bread by the sweat of their brows; and the man who says, on account of their political opinions, they shall not work, indirectly but surely says, they shall not eat, and the man who, for a political difference, would take advantage of their unfortunate necessities, while emerging from personal bondage, and by starvation force upon them the abandonment of their honest political convictions and the imposition of political serfdom, have the hearts, and need but the opportunity to become the practical robbers. But this monstrous scheme is not feasible. There is a surplus of white labor in the city, which might be utilized to supply the places proposed to be made vacant by the discharge of the colored workers, though it is questionable whether the idle white men who complain so much of the favors shown colored laborers, would work at the current prices, if even the opportunity was offered. But in the country—upon whose products the city lives—without whose staples of cotton, sugar, rice, corn and meats, the industries of the city stand still, and her sturdy sons walk the streets in idleness—has comparatively no white labor, that would be adequate or reliable for the purposes of production, and the planters and farmers of the Todd style of political philosophy, would impoverish themselves as well as their laborers and soon after the discharge of the men that make the corn and sugar, and before they could reap a political victory by their proscription course, would totter to their financial downfall. We refer to this extravagant proposition—this war of the politicians upon the labor of the

country—mainly to show not only the straits to which the Democracy is driven, for political success, but to prove how little the colored people have to expect from them, if such success is achieved. No Republican can be won over by this programme, and we shall certainly not of our own accord delegate the power to make our laws to the men who have already expressed such readiness to imitate their reign, by putting us upon short rations for a while, but it will neither win our confidence or votes, and it will bring abundant compensation to us, if it teaches our people the lesson of industry, economy and frugality so necessary to personal independence.

## THE STATE CONVENTION.

As will appear by the announcement in our columns the State Convention will be held in this city on the 5th day of August, and the Republican voters will be called upon to elect delegates to the same. We have more than once alleged, that all the evils of bad government, that afflict us in the form of high taxes, oppressive laws, and bad officers, have resulted from the indifference of the voters to their own political interests—an indifference that has resulted to rings and cliques the nomination and election, not only of the men who shall compose our political conventions, but make and administer our laws; and that has resulted too frequently in the elevation to office of corrupt and unscrupulous men, who have not only betrayed the party but oppressed the citizens. We reiterate this allegation, and as pertinent to the circumstances, we urge the Republicans of the State to take an immediate and active interest in the Primary meetings in the wards in the city, and parishes, and to see to it, that good men are sent to the August Convention.

This Convention will be charged, not only with the responsible duty of nominating the Treasurer of the State and members of Congress, but also with many other important duties, affecting our rights and the success of the Republican party in the State of Louisiana. Send us representative men—men who know the people, and their wants, and will faithfully represent them. Leave the tricksters at home.

## A TIMELY SUGGESTION.

The *Progressive American*, published in New York, suggests a Convention of the editors and representatives of all journals, owned and conducted by colored men, for the purpose of adopting some uniform policy, to be pursued in the coming Congressional elections, so far as the same will bear upon the Civil Rights Bill now pending before the National House of Representatives.

As far as we may judge, with the present information before us, the delay and temporary defeat of the pending bill relative to our civil rights, were referable largely if not altogether, to the infidelity of Congressmen who mainly or in part at least, owed their election to colored votes. The will of the one million voters of our race, energetically and fully rendered at the polls in harmony with our rights in this matter, would not only have great moral weight but would probably issue in securing the election to Congress of men who could be trusted upon this, to us, most vital and important question. It will help us and command respect; if after thorough organization, canvass and action, we teach the men who claim our support on a profession of Republicanism, that we not only expect but demand exact faithfulness from our representatives on this question. We endorse the suggestion of our New York contemporary as pertinent and timely, and commend its adoption, and action thereon by our brethren of the press throughout the country. Let each journal be represented by its editor or proprietor. When and where shall the Convention be held? The place should be central, and the time as early as possible. We venture to suggest Nashville, Tenn., as the place, and the first Monday in September, as the time. We invite an early response from our contemporaries.

## SENATOR PINCHBACK AT THE TENTH WARD REPUBLICAN CLUB.

On Tuesday night Gov. Pinchback paid his first visit to the above Club. After the transaction of the routine business the committee on orators, reported through their Chairman, Mr. Battle Payne, that Gov. Pinchback would address the Club. On motion, a committee of three, consisting of Messrs. Flatow, Nichols and Payne, were appointed to escort the Governor to the stand. On being introduced by the President, three rousing cheers were proposed and given with a hearty good will. Gov. Pinchback spoke in substance as follows:

Mr. President and gentlemen of the Tenth Ward Club: I attended your meeting this evening for the purpose of enrolling myself as a member of your Club, but I am now seriously considering whether I desire to be a member of this Club or not, and must frankly tell you that if the disorderly conduct which has characterized your action thus far this evening, is to be the rule of your conduct, I do not desire nor can I afford to become one of your number.

The Republican party and its glorious principles are as dear to me as any man living, and I am willing to give my time and money and even to shed my life's blood in its defence, when these influences can be directed against the enemy; but I am not willing to give either time, money, or labor to disorderly gatherings in which Republicans turn upon and try to rend one another, and I repeat that if such scenes as those I have witnessed tonight are to characterize your proceedings, this visit, although the first, will be my last.

Fellow-citizens, I perhaps would not have said a word about your proceedings, had it not been that I have observed, with feelings of pain and regret, that all of the disturbance and disposition to quarrel and war with each other, has been among the colored men of the Club—those whose interest it is to stand together as one man, in defence, not only of their political rights and privileges, but even of their very existence. Had our white fellow-citizens, members of this Club, been participants in this disorder, I probably would not have said a word, but I feel compelled to address you these words of sober warning to so deport yourselves as not only to equal our white fellow-citizens in order, decorum and dignity in the transaction of our political business, but to excel them, so that when the opposition press, teems with charges of our incompetency or ignorance we can point with pride to our orderly gatherings, and the manner in which we transact our business as compared with the white Clubs in refutation of these charges.

The time has arrived in the political history of Louisiana when every man must be made to feel and understand that he, in some sort, must bear the burden and responsibility of government. It is a mistaken idea to suppose that the large property owners are alone sufferers from taxation and bad government. The poorest, the lowest, and most ignorant suffer equally with the highest, the richest and most intelligent, in the increased price of the necessities of life, such as food, raiment and shelter, and they bear an equal share of the responsibility in the selection of the officers who administer the government. In the choice of men for position you must be influenced, not by your personal feelings, taking only those you regard as favorites and friends, but you must select men who are competent to discharge efficiently the duties that may devolve upon them.

Fellow-citizens, is this a time for bickering and dissensions among colored men, when some white demagogues are organizing the White League, with a view of robbing us, not only of social and civil rights, but of depriving us of the means of existence even. I rather think it is a time for us to go back to the days of 1863, when every black man and every white man who believed in the glorious principles of the Republican party were banded together in solid phalanx to do successful battle against the common

enemy. So far as I am concerned, in the face of this White League movement, I am willing to forgive those white Republican associates with whom I have differed—I am thankful they were not many—and join heartily with them in welcoming every good man, white or black, who is willing to labor with us for the success of our great party and principles in the coming campaign. At the conclusion of his remarks a vote of thanks and three cheers were given to the speaker, and many members of the Club advanced and tendered the Governor their personal thanks and congratulations for his practical and forcible address.

Hon. Simeon Belden being present, also addressed the meeting.

## BE HOPEFUL AND WATCHFUL.

There is hopeful advance made, not only in the completion on the primary republican organizations of the State, but in the movements made in the several parishes towards settling existing differences. These matters, as far as settled, have generally been adjusted by reference back for the action of the people on the subject of difference. This is a solution in the safe and right direction. No serious division will be found in our ranks so long as the voters are permitted to determine the contested issues, and all but the demagogues will be willing and ready to submit to such a settlement as this when the same is suggested. The Republican masses are falling into line and preparing all over the State to give a good account of themselves in the approaching election. There should be a thorough canvass of the claims of aspirants for office, and the voters should not be so intent on defeating their political foes as to permit some worthless intriguer to assume leadership in the Republican ranks with the purpose only, ultimately to wrong the people and betray the party.

Look out for good, aye, the best men for office—nothing but division or apathy can defeat us in November next. Watch, therefore, within and without, and do your duty. This is the burden of the work that addresses itself to every Republican voter, and especially to the colored citizen who is falsely and unjustly held responsible for all the bad government that has distressed the State.

## POLITICS IN THE COUNTRY AND THE CITY.

As far as our exchanges consider the effect politically of the proscription organization entitled the White League our predictions relative thereto have been confirmed. As suggested the opposition journals and the anti-Republican white voters are opposed to this bitter and reckless movement. So much for the country parishes and we know that the commercial classes and more sober and thoughtful members of the cancanian race in New Orleans are holding aloof from the White League, both as an organization and as to the ultimate purpose sought by its adherents. From present indications the Republican party will go into the contest of November, sustained by its full strength in this city and its vote will be largely augmented by the co-operation of many citizens; noticeably merchants and mechanics who have heretofore voted the anti-Republican ticket. Race, stripes, ring corruption, personal pique and annihilation are not objects of primary importance to the honest masses of Louisiana, but good government is, and will accordingly receive attention, first, last and all the time to the exclusion of the selfish and minor ends.

The Douglas County News published by Edward H. Sturdy, at Castel Rock Colorado, was received among our exchanges, and has the appearance of a first class weekly. We admire the style of our contemporary in his salutary which we regret the want of space prevents us from producing in our columns. We gladly place it on the list of our exchanges.

## THE PICAYUNE ON WHISTLING.

The *Picayune*, devotes her column of local editorial, to a very vivid description of a recent car incident, in which several well-dressed Canaanian ladies and gentlemen, are alleged to have been disturbed by the lively "whistling" of a "concededly" decently dressed and nice enough boy colored, and heretofore so far deprived, by white prejudices, of opportunities to learn what was tolerated in white society, as not to know that a very gentle "whistle" would disturb delicate white nerves. Upon this incident the *Picayune* proceeds to the unbecomingly and silly conclusion, that this colored lad was moved to indulge in his boyish sport, by an aggressive and insulting spirit towards the white people of the city. To use the *Picayune's* language "It was plainly his desire to show that he felt as big as any one else, and that he could do as he pleased under all conceivable circumstances," and the noble Canaanian, who edits the *Picayune*, with equally creditable logic proceeds upon this class of facts to charge the supposed madness of this lad upon Messrs. Pinchback and Burch. By the logic of the *Picayune*, the rudeness of a boy, white or colored, is always chargeable to the members of the respective races of maturer years and furnished sufficient ground to exclude them from any of the amenities and conveniences of life.

A rigid application of this logic would reduce the number of white travelers as much as that of the colored. Has it never occurred to these supercilious, fortune-favored white men that it comes with bad grace, from them to twit us, because our children by a proscription continuing through the centuries and imposed by them, have had few opportunities thus far to learn these minor courtesies—the absence of which is now gravely proposed to be made the ground upon which their substantial rights of citizenship shall be denied? We do not admit, save in rare and exceptional cases, that either colored children or colored men—either the minors or the adults—are actually and intentionally rude, though they may be lacking in the polish, because heretofore deprived of the usual facilities for acquiring the accomplishments of life, but in all cases of intentional rudeness Messrs. Pinchback and Burch will be as prompt as the editor of the *Picayune* in giving rebuke and no less stern because the offender might belong to their own race.

## TO OUR FRIENDS IN THE COUNTRY.

We are continually receiving lengthy communication of different characters, which our space will not permit us to publish. We are thankful for these marks of courtesy, not only on account of the valuable information many of them contain, but because they indicate the steadily increasing popularity of our journal; and when time permits, we endeavor to publish a synopsis of the same. But in the future, we may not be able to do this, and therefore, appeal to our friends in the country to make their communications on all subjects as brief as possible.

## PARISH OF ST. HELENA.

The Parish Committee, Rev. James Reese, President, met in the Court House at Greensburg, June 27th. Reports were received from a number of wards endorsing said Committee, and condemnatory of the men opposed to the same. The committee adjourned to meet on the third Saturday in July.

SENATOR WEST.—This distinguished gentleman is expected to arrive in the city to-day. He has been a laborious representative of the State of Louisiana in the National Senate, vigilant in watching and earnest in furthering the interest of his constituents, in the forms and ways that seem most feasible in his judgment. Some dissatisfaction has arisen among the people relative to his action in the Senate upon the Fort St. Philip Canal project. It is the purpose of the Senator to give in extenso the grounds of his actions upon that question, and a candid hearing given him, we have no doubt that he will give satisfactory reasons for his course in the matter, and that the same will be fully vindicated.

## A BETTER ERA.

The subjoined extract from the New Orleans *Republican*, in which a correction, suggested by our last issue, is made relative to the reported programme of Senator Pinchback, is published as indicative of a better era of good will, and justice on the part of certain Republicans, towards the Senator—an era to be marked with fair dealing towards this gentleman on the part, not of the Republican masses who have always been true to him—but of the prominent men in the party, who have heretofore given him only a nominal support, through deriving largely and mainly their political success from his influence. The masses have always believed him trustworthy, and have so expressed themselves by their votes, whenever an opportunity has offered, and even those exceptional men, who have heretofore from jealousy or other causes, seemed to think his elevation dangerous and unfriendly to their success, will find in our judgment, it expedient to secure, by good faith, his good will, rather than provoke his opposition, by an insidious and unjust war against him, and the time has about arrived when the good of the Republican party demands that this tedious and inexcusable opposition to one of its chosen and most trusted leaders, should cease. We, as a people, and the Republicans of Louisiana as a party, want no more blows in the dark:

The *LOUISIANIAN* reminds us that our statement relative to the intentions of Senator Pinchback is only partially correct. While it is his intention to visit the country parishes during the coming campaign, and address his fellow-citizens, yet he will maintain the position that he is already legally elected to the United States Senate. As the *Republican* received the information at second hand, it is quite probable the Senator's views were not correctly stated. And while we hold with him that he has once been properly elected to the high position which he claims yet we shall cordially approve of any honorable course which, in his opinion or that of his friends, may be deemed necessary to secure the substance as well as the shadow.

Our Democratic friends will remember that we long ago accused them of putting the interests of this State in peril by obstructing Mr. Pinchback's way to a seat in the Senate at a time when hostile influences were at work to defeat our cherished canal bill and other measure which were pending, and which if they had been successful, would have placed Louisiana on her feet once more. Our chief concern in the matter is the want of probability that Senator Pinchback will be seated, in any event, in time to assist in these important matters before the adjournment of the Forty-third Congress. His re-election or a re-affirmation of his present status would satisfy us perfectly, though we leave to his own better judgment the proper course for him to take to achieve final success.

## PARISH OF IBERVILLE.

A grand mass meeting was held in the Court House, Plaquemine, Iberville parish. Speeches were delivered by Judge Phillips, Hon. Wm. Ward Hon. T. T. Allain, and others, after which the following resolutions were offered by Hon. Wm. Page, and adopted by acclamation.

Resolved, That we, the people of Iberville parish this Fourth day of July, in Mass Meeting assembled do hereby endorse the action and reform measures so ably advocated by Hon. T. T. Allain, of West Baton Rouge, in the House of Representatives and we recognize in him a man of ability and a true advocate of the rights and interest of the people, and vindication of the principles of the Republican party.

We, the Republicans of Iberville, therefore, pledge our support to Hon. T. T. Allain for the State Senate and ask of the District Convention to nominate him as the Choice of the Republicans of the Fourteenth Senatorial District. Be it further Resolved, That a Copy of these resolutions be sent to the New Orleans, *Republican*, West Baton Rouge *Sugar Planter*, St. Martin *Echo*, the *LOUISIANIAN*, the *Iberville Pioneer*, and *Iberia Progress*. (Signed) G. RANDOLPH, Chairman. A. DOMINGUEZ, Secretary.

THOS. H. H. SAZERAC GENERAL Nos. 14 & 16 RO

## A CALL FOR A STATE CONVENTION.

Rooms State Central Executive Committee, Republican Party of Louisiana, New Orleans, July 1, 1874.—At a meeting of the committee it was

Resolved, That convention of the Republican party of Louisiana be and is hereby called to meet at New Orleans on WEDNESDAY, the fifth day of August, 1874, at twelve o'clock M., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for State Treasurer, choosing a new State Central Committee, and to transact such other business as may come before it.

Resolved, That at this convention the delegates elected from the first second third and sixth congressional districts shall nominate candidates for Congress for their respective districts.

Resolved, That the several parish committees of the Republican party in the State are hereby authorized and required to call elections of delegates to said convention and forward to the president of the State Central Executive Committee the proper credentials of the delegates elected; countermanding by the several parish committees, on or before the time fixed for the holding of the convention.

Resolved, That the basis of representation to said convention shall be as follows:—Every 500 Republican votes, as cast at the last general election in each parish and in each ward of the city of New Orleans, shall be entitled to one delegate and an additional delegate for a remaining fraction of over one-half of that number; and provided further, that each parish and each ward in the city of New Orleans shall be entitled to at least one delegate; provided further, that if in any parish or ward of the city of New Orleans the number of Republican votes cast at the general election of 1870 should exceed the number cast at the election of 1872, then the basis of representation in such parish or ward shall be computed upon the vote of 1870.

APPOINTMENT OF DELEGATES.	
Assumption	4
Bayou Lafourche	4
Bayou Rouge, East	4
Bayou Rouge, West	2
Bossier	2
Caddo	3
Caldwell	1
Cameron	1
Carroll	3
Catahoula	2
Calumet	2
Concordia	3
De Soto	3
Feliciana, East	3
Feliciana, West	3
Franklin	1
Grant	1
Iberia	1
Iberville	1
Jackson	4
Jefferson	4
Lafayette	1
Lafourche	1
Lingula	1
Livingston	4
Madison	4
Morehouse	3
Natchitoches	3
Orleans	4

First ward	3
Second ward	3
Third ward	3
Fourth ward	4
Fifth ward	4
Sixth ward	2
Seventh ward	4
Eighth ward	2
Ninth ward	2
Tenth ward	2
Eleventh ward	1
Twelfth ward	1
Thirteenth ward	1
Fourteenth ward	1
Fifteenth ward	1
Sixteenth ward	1
Seventeenth ward	1

Ouachita	6
Plaquemines	4
Pontouchartrain	3
Rapides	3
Red River	2
Rioux	1
Saline	1
St. Bernard	1
St. Charles	3
St. Helena	1
St. James	4
St. John Baptist	2
St. Landry	2
St. Martin	2
St. Mary	4
St. Tammany	1
Tangipahoa	2
Tensas	5
Terrebonne	3
Union	1
Vermilion	1
Vernon	1
Washington	1
Webster	2
Winn	1

S. B. PACKARD, president.  
T. W. DE KLINE, Secretary.

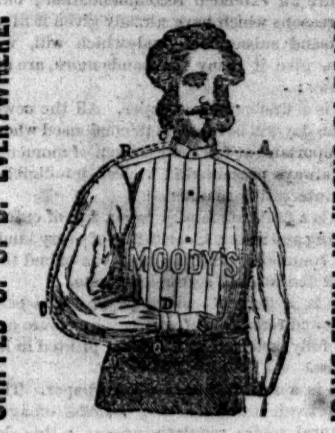
Our CONGRESSMEN.—Hon. C. B. Darrell, of the Third Congressional District, and Hon. L. A. Sheldon, of the Second District, are in the city looking bright and cheerful after their arduous labors in the National Congress, and are no doubt able to give a good account of their stewardship to their constituents. We learn, however, that the latter will find a re-nomination hotly contested by the several gentlemen in the District who feel like "taking sugar in the run."

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Persons desirous of buying or selling Real Estate will also find it to their advantage to call.

Parties holding Land Warrants of the Revolutionary War, War of 1812, Florida War, Blackhawk War, Mexican War, and all wars except the last one, for which none has been issued, will hear of something to their advantage by addressing this office.

Will also buy College Scrip.

W. J. ARMITAGE,  
Commercial Collector,  
—AND—  
GENERAL AGENT

For the renting of houses and collecting of rents. Tenants ejected promptly. Mortgage paper bought and sold.

OFFICE 162 JULIA STREET.  
PROMPT RETURNS, &c., &c.

Special attention given to all claims left with me for collection. Hand in your bills at once and get your money collected.

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY  
SPLENDID SCHEME—  
ONLY 10,000 NUMBERS

LOUISIANA STATE SINGLE NUMBER LOTTERY.  
CAPITAL PRIZE.....\$20,000.

Louisiana State Lottery Company,  
(Incorporated August 17, 1868.)

CLASS I.  
To be drawn in public at New Orleans, on  
Saturday, July 11, 1874.

SCHEME.  
10,000 Tickets.....Tickets only \$10.

## THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN

FOR 1874.  
BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED!

The SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, now in its 28th year, enjoys the widest circulation of any analogous periodical in the world.

Its contents embrace the latest and most interesting information pertaining to the Industrial, Mechanical, and Scientific Progress of the World; Descriptions with Beautiful Engravings, of New Inventions, New Implements, New Processes, and Improved Industries of all kinds: Useful Notes, Facts, Receipts, Suggestions, and Advice by Practical Writers, for Workmen and Employers, in all the various arts.

Descriptions of Improvements, Discoveries, and Important Works, pertaining to Civil and Mechanical Engineering, Mining and Metallurgy, Records of the latest progress in the Arts and in Domestic or Household Economy.

The Latest Discoveries in Photography, Chemistry, New and Useful Applications of Chemistry in the Arts and in Domestic or Household Economy.

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## EDWARD LILIENTHAL,

JEWELRY, WATCHES AND SILVERWARE.  
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AGENT FOR THE DIAMOND EYE GLASSES.  
June 6, 1874.

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IMPORTER AND DEALER IN BOYS' & CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.

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PHILIP WERLEIN.  
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FLEYEL, AND J. P. HALE'S IMPROVED PIANOS, AND NEED-HAM & SONS' SILVER TONGUE, J. ESTY & CO. AND PRINCE ORGANS.

Has constantly on hand at his Showrooms, 80, 82 AND 84 BARONNE STREET, A Superb Stock of these Grand Unrivalled Instruments.

Pianos, Organs, and Brass Instruments sold for cash or on time. A discount at the rate of ten per cent. per annum allowed for cash.

Sheet Music, Music Books, and Small Instruments.  
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RATES OF POSTAGE.  
LETTERS.  
Letters go to any part of the United States for three cents per half ounce, or fraction thereof, if prepaid.

Upward letters to the Dead Letter Office at Washington.

ROOKS.  
Postage on Books, Merchandise, Metals, Ores and Minerals, not exceeding two ounces in weight, 3 cts. Each additional two ounces or fraction thereof, 5 cts.

The weight of packages of Merchandise, Metals, Ores and Minerals is limited to 12 ounces. Books to 4 pounds.

NEWSPAPERS.  
Newspapers sent from the office of publication may be paid at the Post Office from which they are received at the following rates quarterly, in advance:

By Mail, 35 cts. per qr. By Express, 50 cts. per qr. Monthly (not over 4 oz.), 1 " " Quarterly, 1 " "

Weekly newspapers (one copy only) sent to actual subscribers within the country where printed and published, free.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTER.  
On unsealed circulars, maps, prints, engravings, music, cards, photographs, types, cuttings, roots, seeds, etc., on one package to one address, prepaid, not exceeding two ounces, 1 cent; over two ounces, not exceeding four ounces, 2 cents.

The weight of packages is limited to twelve ounces, except books and printed matter, which are limited to 4 pounds.

MONEY ORDERS.  
Money can be sent to any part of the country with absolute safety, by obtaining a Money Order, for which the fees are:

## THE NEW ORLEANS FIRE

ALARM TELEGRAPH.  
THE SYSTEM OF STRIKING WILL BE AS FOLLOWS:

For instance, if an alarm is given from Box No. 123, the bells will strike 1, then a pause of 5 seconds; then the bells will strike 2, then another pause of 5 seconds; and the bells will strike 3—123. There will be a pause of 10 seconds between each full number. Or if an alarm is given from Box No. 48, the bells will strike 4, then the pause of 5 seconds, and then strike 8—48. A General Alarm will be indicated by striking 15 blows upon the bells. An additional general alarm will be indicated by striking 20 blows, which will concentrate the entire Fire Department to the box from which the alarm sounded.

Boxes designated by \* are automatic.

5 Corner Harmony and Levee streets  
6 Corner Washington and Chippewa streets  
7 Ninth Street Market  
8 Corner Carondelet and Eight streets  
9 " Prytanis and Ninth streets  
12 " Magnolia and Washington streets

\*18 " 8th and St. Louis streets  
\*14 Engine House of Fire Co. No. 22  
\*15 Engine House of Fire Co. No. 23  
\*16 Lafayette H. & L. Fire Co. No. 1  
\*17 Corner Live Oak and First street  
\*18 " Magazine and St. Andrew sts  
\*19 " Bourbon and St. Mary streets  
\*21 " St. Charles and First streets  
\*33 " Dryades and St. Andrew streets  
\*24 " Keller Market

\*25 Corner Jackson and Coliseum street  
\*26 " Jackson and Liberty streets  
\*27 " Second and Dryades streets  
\*28 " Market street and Levee  
\*31 " Henderson street and Levee  
\*32 Engine House of Fire Co. No. 12  
\*34 Engine House of Fire Co. No. 1  
\*35 Corner Market and Chippewa streets  
\*36 Second Precinct Police Station  
\*37 Corner Raos and Magazine street  
\*38 " Melpomine and Camp streets  
\*41 Horse Station, St. Charles street  
\*42 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 20, Thalia street

\*43 Corner Franklin and Terpsichore streets  
\*47 " Gainne and New Levee streets  
\*48 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 6, St. Joseph st.

\*51 Corner Constance and Erato streets  
\*52 " Camp and St. Joseph streets  
\*53 Engine House, Fire Company No. 18 Callopie street

\*54 Corner New Basin and Trison Walk  
\*56 " Howard and Ohio streets  
\*57 " Magnolia and Erato streets  
\*61 " Erato and Franklin streets  
\*65 " Julia and Levee streets  
\*71 Foot of Julia street

\*72 Corner Canal and Levee streets  
\*73 " Magazine and Girod streets  
\*74 " Natchez and Tchoupatoulas streets

\*81 " Canal and Camp streets  
\*82 Engine House, No. 5 and City Hall  
\*83 Engine House, Fire Company No. 13  
\*84 Corner Carondelet and Common streets

\*121 Corner Rampart and Canal streets  
\*123 " Rampart and Poydras streets  
\*124 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 14, Common street

\*125 Workhouse, Girod street  
\*126 Corner Common and Rocheblave streets  
\*127 Corner Claiborne and Poydras streets

\*141 Corner Bienville and Old Levee streets  
\*142 Corner St. Louis and Royal streets  
\*143 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 7, Dauphine street

\*145 Corner Burgundy and Toulouse streets  
\*146 Pelican H. & L. Fire Co. No. 4, Basin street  
\*151 Canal and Robertson, Wood's Press  
\*153 Corner Bienville and Johnson sts  
\*157 " Derby and Conti streets  
\*214 " Old Levee and St. Philip streets

\*215 Police Station, Jackson Square  
\*216 Corner Hospital and Dauphine streets  
\*217 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 10, Dumaine street

\*231 Corner Trempe and Esplanade sts  
\*232 " Rampart and Barrocks sts  
\*234 Trempe Market and Parish Prison  
\*235 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 21, Claiborne street

\*236 Corner Bayou Road and Claiborne streets  
\*241 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 3, Bayou Road  
\*242 Corner St. Anne and Miro streets  
\*243 Stern's Factory, Frenchman and Broad streets  
\*252 House H. & L. Fire Co. No. 2  
\*253 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 9, Esplanade street  
\*254 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 8, Victory street  
\*312 Police Station, Elysian Fields st  
\*313 Cor. Bagatelle and Esplanade sts  
\*314 " Goodchaires and St. Antoine  
\*315 " " and Elysian Fields  
\*316 " Claiborne and St. Bernard sts  
\*317 " Laharpe and White sts, R. R. Depot  
\*413 " Love and Spain streets  
\*414 " Foot and Ughart streets  
\*415 " Manderville and Claiborne sts  
\*513 Cotton Press and Levee  
\*514 Washington Market  
\*515 Corner Clotet and Rampart streets  
\*516 Engine House No. 24 Grenmen st near Port  
\*613 Corner Dauphine and Independence streets  
\*614 Poland street Car Station  
\*615 United States Barracks  
\*616 Corner Baynes & Dauphine streets

## The Sun.

WEEKLY, SEMI-WEEKLY, AND DAILY.  
The Weekly Sun is too widely known to require an extended recommendation; but the reasons which have already given it fifty thousand subscribers, and which will, we hope, give it many thousands more, are as follows:

It is a first-rate newspaper. All the news of the day will be found in it, condensed when important, at full length when of moment, and always presented in a clear, intelligible, and interesting manner.

It is a first-rate family paper, full of entertaining and instructive reading of every kind, but containing nothing that can offend the most delicate and scrupulous taste.

It is a first-rate story paper. The best tales and romances of current literature are carefully selected and legibly printed in its pages.

It is an independent political paper, belonging to no party and wearing no collar. It fights for principle, and for the election of the best men to office. It especially devotes its energies to the exposure of the great corruptions that now weaken and disgrace our country, and threaten to undermine Republican institutions altogether. It has no fear of knives, and asks no favors from its supporters.

It reports the fashions for the ladies and the markets for the men, especially the cattle markets, to which it pays particular attention.

Finally, it is the cheapest paper published. One dollar a year will secure it for any subscriber. It is not necessary to get up a club in order to have The Weekly Sun at this rate. Any one who sends a single dollar will get the paper for a year.

THE WEEKLY SUN.—Eight pages, fifty-six columns. Only \$1 00 a year. No discounts from this rate.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN.—Same size as the Daily Sun. \$2 00 a year. A discount of 20 per cent. to clubs of 10 or over.

THE DAILY SUN.—A large four-page newspaper of twenty-eight columns. Daily circulation over 120,000. All the news for 2 cents. Subscription price 50 cents a month, or \$5 00 a year. To clubs of 10 or over, a discount of 20 per cent.

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Railroad Work,  
Lawyer's Briefs,  
Book Work,  
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Steamboat Officers will find it to their interest to call at our Office and LEAVE THEIR ORDERS.

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On any quality of paper—  
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Railroad Tickets, Time-Tables,  
In fact, all kinds of  
Job Printing  
can be executed at this Office—not only with DISPATCH, but on ACCOMMODATING TERMS.

Leeland University.  
The Academic and Theological Departments of Leeland University, will be opened, Providence permitting, in Common street, near Claiborne street, New Orleans, on Wednesday, Oct. 29, 1874.

The Rev. S. B. GREGORY, A. M., of New York, has been secured as Principal, and Professor of Theology.

## The Louisianian.

## PROSPECTUS OF THE LOUISIANIAN.

## THE LOUISIANIAN

was established to meet a necessity that has long, and sometimes, painfully been felt to exist.

It was proposed through this Journal to furnish to our people the information—guidance—encouragement and counsel, which they so much needed in the transition from their former unfortunate condition into the new and better estate of American citizenship.

In resuming its publication, we re-assure our readers and friends, that, holding this journal true to its original aims, we shall honestly labor to make it an efficient agent in furthering the interests of the colored people of the Nation, and elevating the race that it especially represents.

## POLICY.

As our motto indicates, the LOUISIANIAN shall be "Republican at all times and under all circumstances." We shall advocate the security and enjoyment of broad civil liberty, the absolute equality of all men before the law, and an impartial distribution of honor and patronage to all who merit them.

Desirous of allaying animosities, of obliterating the memory of the bitter past, of promoting harmony and union among all classes and between all interests, we shall advocate the removal of all disabilities, foster kindness and forbearance, where malignity and resentment reigned, and seek for fairness and justice where wrong and oppression prevailed. Thus united in our aims and objects, we shall conserve our best interests, and elevate our noble State, to an enviable position among her sister States, by the development of her illimitable resources, and secure the full benefits of the mighty changes in the history and condition of the people and the country.

Believing that there can be no true liberty without the supremacy of law, we shall urge a strict and indiscriminating administration of justice.

## TAXATION.

We shall support the doctrine of an equitable division of taxation among all classes, a faithful collection of the revenues, economy in the expenditures, conformably with the exigencies of the State or country and the discharge of every legitimate obligation.

## EDUCATION.

We shall sustain the carrying out of the provisions of the act establishing our common school system, and urge as a paramount duty the education of our youth, as vitally connected with their own enlightenment, and the security and stability of a Republican Government.

## FINAL.

By a generous, manly, independent, and judicious course, we shall strive to rescue our paper, from an ephemeral and temporary existence, and establish it upon a basis, that if we cannot "command," we shall at all events "deserve" success.

## RATES OF POSTAGE.

## LETTERS.

Letters go to any part of the United States for three cents per half ounce, or fraction thereof, if prepaid.

Unpaid letters are sent to the Dead Letter Office at Washington.

## BOOKS.

Postage on Books, Merchandise, Metals, Ores and Minerals, not exceeding two ounces in weight, .2 cts. Each additional two ounces or fraction thereof, .2 cts.

The weight of packages of Merchandise, Metals, Ores and Minerals is limited to 12 ounces. Books to 4 pounds.

## NEWSPAPERS.

Newspapers sent from the office of publication may be paid at the Post Office from which they are received at the following rates quarterly, in advance:

Dailies.....35 cts. per qtr.  
Weeklies.....3 " " " "  
Monthly (not over 4 qrs).....3 " " " "  
Quarterlies.....1 " " " "

Weekly newspapers (one copy only) sent to actual subscribers within the county where printed and published, free.

## MISCELLANEOUS MATTER.

On unsealed circulars, maps, prints, engravings, music, cards, photographs, types, cuttings, roots, seeds, etc., on one package to one address, prepaid, not exceeding two ounces, 1 cent; over two ounces, not exceeding four ounces, 2 cts. The weight of packages is limited to twelve ounces, except books and printed matter, which are limited to 4 pounds.

## MONEY ORDERS.

Money can be sent to any part of the country with absolute safety, by obtaining a Money Order, for which the fees are:

On \$10 or less, 5 cents; over \$10, and not exceeding \$20, 10 cents; over \$20, and not exceeding \$50, 25 cents.

No order issued for more than \$50.

## POST ITEMS.

It costs 15 cents extra, besides the regular postage, to register a letter. Letters may be registered at any Post Office.

Money Orders can be obtained only at designated Money Order Offices.

## OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

## FEDERAL OFFICERS.

Edward H. Durrell—United States District Judge, office in Customhouse.  
J. R. Beckwith—District Attorney, office in Customhouse.

S. B. Packard—United States Marshal, office in Customhouse.  
Registers in Bankruptcy—C. S. Kellogg, Customhouse building, First District, 24 Augustin, 41 Exchange Place, Second District. W. J. Q. Baker, Monroe, La.

Appraiser of United States Courts—H. G. Hearst, Customhouse building, Office United States Penitentiary—R. H. Isabelle, 212 Baronne.

United States Signal Service—Nelson Goram, office Customhouse building, United States Treasury in Louisiana.

In United States Branch Mint, corner Esplanade and North Peters; Benj. F. Flanagan, Assistant Treasurer.

United States Collector's Office in Customhouse; S. A. Stockdale, Collector First District Louisiana.

United States Customhouse—Canal street, between Decatur and Peters; James F. Casey, Collector.

Surveyor's Office—J. M. G. Parker, Customhouse.

United States Surveyor General's Office—Everett W. Foster, Surveyor, Customhouse.

Weigher's Department—F. W. Eichholz, Chief Weigher, Customhouse.

Gauger's Department—William H. Finnegan, Customhouse.

Naval Officer of the Port of New Orleans—Charles Dillingham, Naval Office, Customhouse.

Appraiser's Office—J. R. G. "itkin, General Appraiser, Customhouse.

Military Department of the Gulf—Gen. W. H. Emory, Colonel 5th Cavalry, Commanding, Headquarters 249 Camp street.

United States Land Office—Harry Lott, Register, Customhouse building. Post Office—Customhouse building. Hours for delivery, 8 A. M. to 7 P. M. Sundays 8 A. M. to 1 P. M. Charles W. Kingdold, Postmaster.

LOUISIANA STATE GOVERNMENT.  
William P. Kellogg, of Orleans, Governor.  
C. C. Antoine, of Calhoun, Lieutenant-Governor.  
P. F. Deslondes, of Orleans, Attorney General.  
G. P. Deslondes, of Iberville, Sec. of State.  
Antoine Dubuclet, of Iberville, Treasurer.  
Charles Clinton, of Orleans, Auditor.  
Wm. G. Brown, of Orleans, Superintendent of Public Education.

SUPREME COURT OF LOUISIANA.  
J. T. Lodeling, of Ouachita, Chief Justice.  
R. K. Howell, of Orleans, Associate Justice.

P. H. Morgan, of Orleans, Associate Justice.  
J. G. Tallaferrero, of Catahoula, Associate Justice.

W. J. Wily, of Carroll, Associate Justice.  
CITY OFFICIALS.

Mayor—L. A. Wiltz, Room 9, City Hall.

Administrator of Accounts—J. Calhoun, Room 1, City Hall.

Administrator of Finance—Louis Schneider, Room 2, City Hall.

Administrator of Water Works and Public Buildings—Chas. Fitzerreiter, Room 23, City Hall.

Administrator of Police—Robert Brewster, Room 12, City Hall.

Administrator of Commerce—B. M. Turnbull, Room 14, City Hall.

Administrator of Assessments—H. F. Sturcken, Room 15, City Hall.

Administrator of Improvements—James Lewis, Room 16, City Hall.

City Attorney—Geo. S. Lacy, Room 21, City Hall.

Surveyor's Department—W. H. Bell, Room 19, City Hall.

City Hall—On St. Charles street, fronting Lafayette Square.

Board of Health—Office, 169 Canal street.

Commissioners of City Park—Office, 11 Carondelet.

Coroners—J. N. Folwell, First, Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Districts; office, Davidson Court. John Grayer, Second and Third Districts; office, 45 St. Peter street.

First—Office, Davidson Court, Michael Gernon, Judge.

Second—Office, Criminal Court Building, 2d floor; Eugene Staes, Judge.

## PUBLIC SCHOOLS—CONTINUED.

Chalmette—Boys; cor. Port and Royal. Chartres—Boys and Girls; cor. Chartres and Esplanade.

Claiborne—Boys; corner Claiborne and St. Peter.

Clio—Boys and Girls; Clio, bet. St. Charles and Prytanik.

Coliseum—Girls; Coliseum, bet. Valence and Bordeaux.

Dauphine—Boys and Girls; cor. Dauphine and Hancock.

Derbigny—Boys and Girls; Derbigny, bet. Customhouse and Bienville.

Desoto—Girls; Mandeville, bet. Rampart and St. Claude.

Dryades—Boys and Girls; corner Dryades and Sixth streets.

Edmonia—Boys and Girls; Elmira, bet. Dauphine and Royal.

Fillmore—Boys; Aourbon, between St. Claude and Marais.

Fisk—Boys; cor. Franklin and Perdido.

Franklin—Girls; St. Charles, bet. Girod and Julia.

Fulton—Boys and Girls; corner Fulton and Josephine.

Gentilly—Boys and Girls; Gentilly Station, bet. St. Charles and St. Louis.

Girls High School—First, Fourth, and Sixth District, Chestnut, bet. Jackson and Philip.

Girls High School—Second, Third and Fifth Districts, Royal, corner Hospital.

Greenville—Boys and Girls; Market, bet. Chestnut and Walnut.

Hancock—Boys and Girls; North Peter, bet. Monroe and Hancock.

Hospital—Boys and Girls; 134 Hospital Jackson—Boys; corner Magazine and Terpsichore.

Jefferson—Boys; Dryades, bet. Erato and Thalia.

Jersey—Boys and Girls; Jersey, bet. Boadreau and Valence.

Keller—Boys and Girls; Magnolia, bet. Felicite and St. Andrew.

Laurel—Boys; corner Laurel and Philip.

Laurel and McDonough Branch—Boys and Girls; St. Mary, bet. Rousseau and Religious.

Lincoln—Boys and Girls; corner Cadiz and Coliseum.

Live Oak—Boys and Girls; corner Constance and Ninth.

Locust—Boys; Locust, bet. Clio and Erato.

Madison—Girls; cor. Prieur and Palmyra.

Magazine—Boys and Girls; Magazine, bet. Tolecano and Louisiana Avenue.

Magnolia—Boys and Girls; Carondelet between Jackson and Philip.

Marango—Boys and Girls; Marango, bet. Magazine and Constance.

Marigny—Boys and Girls; corner Marigny and Ursula.

Marshall—Boys; Church, bet. Girod and Julia.

Mason—Boys and Girls; Genoa, bet. Gravier and Common.

McCarthy—Boys; Pauline, bet. Chartres and Royal.

Napoleon Avenue—Girls; Napoleon Avenue, bet. Magazine and Camp.

## FOREIGN CONSULS.

Austria—A. Elmer Bader, Consul, 17 Carondelet.

Belgium—38 Chartres.

Brazil—A. F. Elliot, Vice-Consul, 154 Gravier.

Costa Rica—J. A. Quintero, Consul, Poydras Office.

Danish—H. Trellsen, Consul, 30 Magazine.

France—Charles Fauconnet, Acting Consul 11 St. Louis.

Great Britain—A. de G. Foulbancque, Consul, 13 Carondelet.

Greece—N. M. Benachi, Consul, 25 Carondelet.

Italy—G. Galli, Consul 77 Centi.

Mexico—L. M. Avendano, Acting Consul, 155 Common.

Netherlands—Amadee Countourie, 39 Decatur.

Nicaragua and United States of Columbia—Room 6 Gallier Court.

Norway and Sweden—Wm. M. Perkins, 64 Carondelet.

German Empire—John Kratt Schmitt, Consul, 42 Poydras.

Portugal—A. J. Da Silva, Consul, 57 Decatur.

Russia—J. F. Schroder, Vice-Consul, 62 Baronne.

Spain—Carlos Pie, Consul, 113 Dauphine.

Switzerland—X. Weisenbach, consul, 44 Carondelet.

Venezuela—Anderson D. Dieter, Consul, 27 Carondelet.

EXPRESS COMPANIES.

Crescent Express and Transfer Company—118 Gravier street.

Southern Express Company—Thos. M. Wescott, Agent, 164 Gravier and 15 Union streets.

C. E. Bozant—Proprietor Parcel Express, 116 South Basin.

TELEGRAPH OFFICES.

Balize Telegraph Company—354 Carondelet, cor. Gravier street.

Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Company—32 Carondelet street.

Stoker's European Telegraph Agency—23 Union street.

Western Union Telegraph Company—57 Camp street.

HOTELS.

Carondelet House—Carondelet corner Poydras.

Carrollton Hotel—D. Hickok, proprietor; Carrollton.

Cassidy's Hotel—Hugh Cassidy, proprietor; 170, 172 and 174 Gravier, and 38 Carondelet, European plan.

Central House—Mrs. D. Fownall, proprietor; 130 and 132 Camp, opposite Lafayette Square.

City Hotel—Camp, corner Common.

Conti Veranda—23, 25 and 27 Conti.

Louisiana Hotel—213 and 215 Tchoupitoulas.

## THE NEW ORLEANS FIRE ALARM TELEGRAPH.

## THE SYSTEM OF STRIKING WILL BE AS FOLLOWS:

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9 " Prytanik and Ninth streets  
12 " Magnolia and Washington streets

\*13 " Sixth and St. Denis streets  
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\*15 Engine House of Fire Co. No. 22  
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\*17 Corner Live Oak and First street  
\*18 " Magazine and St. Andrew sts  
\*19 " Rousseau and St. Mary streets  
\*21 " St. Charles and First streets  
\*23 " Dryades and St. Andrew streets  
\*24 " Keller Market

35 Corner Jackson and Coliseum street  
26 " Jackson and Liberty streets  
27 " Second and Dryades streets  
29 " Market street and Levee  
31 " Henderson street and Levee  
32 Engine House of Fire Co. No. 12  
34 Engine House of Fire Co. No. 1  
35 Corner Market and Chippewa streets  
36 Second Precinct Police Station  
37 Corner Race and Magazine street  
38 " Melpomene and Camp streets  
41 Horse Station, St. Charles street  
42 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 20, Thalia street  
43 Corner Franklin and Terpsichore streets  
47 " Gallic and New Levee streets  
48 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 6, St. Joseph st.

51 Corner Constance and Erato streets  
52 " Camp and St. Joseph streets  
53 Engine House, Fire Company No. 18 Callopie street  
54 Corner New Basin and Triton Walk  
56 " Howard and Clio streets  
57 " Magnolia and Erato streets  
61 " Erato and Franklin streets  
65 " Julia and Levee streets  
72 " Foot of Julia street  
73 Corner Canal and Levee streets  
74 " Magazine and Girod streets  
75 " Natchez and Tchoupitoulas streets  
81 " Canal and Camp streets  
82 Engine House, No. 5 and City Hall  
83 Engine House, Fire Company No. 13  
84 Corner Carondelet and Common streets  
121 Corner Rampart and Canal streets  
123 " Rampart and Poydras streets  
124 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 14, Common street  
125 Workhouse, Girod street  
126 Corner Common and Rocheblave streets  
127 Corner Claiborne and Poydras streets  
141 Corner Bienville and Old Levee streets  
142 Corner St. Louis and Royal streets  
143 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 7, Dauphine street  
145 Corner Burgundy and Tenlonse streets  
146 Pelican H. & L. Fire Co. No. 4, Basin street  
151 Canal and Robertson, Wood's Press  
153 Corner Bienville and Johnson stn  
155 " Derbigny and Conti streets  
214 " Old Levee and St. Philip streets  
215 Police Station, Jackson Square  
216 Corner Hospital and Dauphine streets  
217 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 10, Dauphine street  
231 Corner Terme and Esplanade sts  
233 " Rampart and Barracks sts  
234 Terme Market and Parish Prison  
235 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 21, Claiborne street  
236 Corner Bayou Road and Claiborne streets  
241 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 3, Bayou Road  
242 Corner St. Anne and Miro streets  
243 Stern's Factory, Frenchman and Broad streets  
252 House H. & J. Vire Co. No. 3  
253 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 2, Esplanade street  
254 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 8, Victory street  
312 Police Station, Elysian Fields st  
313 Cor. Bagatelle and Esplanade sts  
314 " Goodchildren and St. Antoine  
315 " " and Elysian Fields  
316 " Claiborne and St. Bernard sts  
412 " LaHarpe and White sts, R. R. Depot  
413 " Love and Spain streets  
414 " Post and Urquhart streets  
415 " Manchville and Claiborne sts  
513 Cotton Press and Levee  
514 Washington Market  
515 Corner Clouet and Rampart streets  
612 Engine House No. 24 Greatmen st. near Port  
613 Corner Dauphine and Independence streets  
614 Poland street at Car Station  
615 United States Barracks  
616 Corner Lavie " Dauphine streets

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